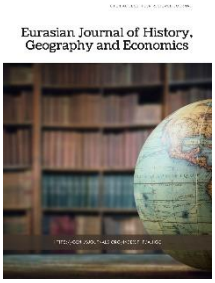

The Effect of Administrative Information Systems on projects Administration: An Exploratory Study of an Administrative Leaders Sample in Asia cell Communications Company in Iraq

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ABSTRACT

The study attempts to find out the effect of the administrative information system on projects administration for a sample of employees in Asiacell Company. In order to achieve the objective of the study, the descriptive analytical approach was used. To achieve this, the research questionnaire was designed, as it was distributed to (80) questionnaires on a simple random sample of employees. The study found that there is a significant correlation between the components of administrative information systems and projects administration in the researched company. As for the most important recommendations, the company should pay attention to information systems units and specialized individuals to develop information systems, and then achieve the main objective of providing information to decision makers and beneficiaries, especially the senior administration of the company.

Keywords: Administrative Information Systems, Projects Administration.

Introduction

Administrative information systems and their effect on projects administration is one of the most important developments in the field of administrative information systems that has been dealt by many studies and researches because of its great importance in the project administration process and assisting managers and officials in facing many problems and providing appropriate solutions to them. Hence, the study deals with these systems and specifies the importance of studying them for decision makers in companies. The technological and scientific development that the world is witnessing has had a significant effect on deepening the use of modern systems and technologies, which have greatly affected the improvement of production processes, project administration and decision-making. Administrative information systems are also considered one of the most important administrative practical methods through which the administration works to achieve its objectives in the best and least costly ways. Also, the survival and growth of institutions and companies is specified by the presence of administrative information systems that provide the necessary information to define the directions of work of these companies and their strategic objectives. Then, implementing the activities, their follow-up, and the pursue to develop them, as the companies that are able to interact efficiently with their own database and available information systems, and extracting the advanced reports will have an advantage in achieving their objectives. In addition to the

success of managing its projects, administrative information systems are the dynamic element that gives life to projects administration to build a successful business that has the ability to adapt the urgent changes that will facilitate the success on projects administration. Based on the foregoing, the research included four main topics: the first topic included methodology and procedures, while the second topic presented the conceptual framework for the research, and the third topic included the applied side, drawing conclusions and testing hypotheses, while the fourth topic presented the most important conclusions and recommendations.

First Topic

Methodology

First: Study Problem

Due to the lack of clarity of administrative information systems and their role in the projects administration process in the Iraqi telecom sector, the study problem was defined by the following main question:

Do administrative information systems affect projects administration in the banking sector? The following sub-questions from this question are the following:

1. What is the nature of the relationship between the components of administrative information systems and projects administration?
2. What is the effect of each component of administrative information systems in improving project administration?

Second: Study Importance

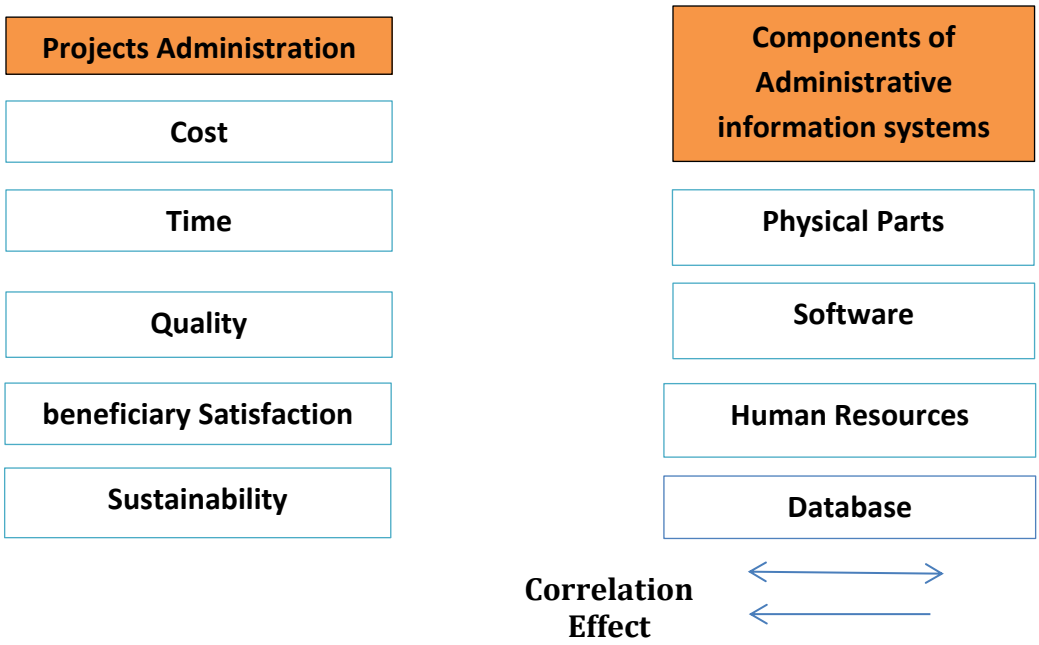
1. Inducing the Iraqi telecom sector's motives to pay attention and reconsider its information systems, in order to enhance this concept because of its importance in what leads the sector's projects to success.
2. The massive and rapid pace of information technology in all fields, especially administrative information systems, and how to upgrade them and increase their benefit to meet the needs of beneficiaries by improving the base of administrative information systems.
3. Identifying the success factors of project administration and the importance of focusing the projects on them.
4. Getting the advantage of the results of the field study, which will show the administration of the telecom sector in the positive aspects or lacking in the study variables, and try to reduce the negative aspects and enhance the positive ones.

Third: Study Objectives

1. Introducing the concept of administrative information systems.
2. Introducing the concept of projects administration.
3. Knowing the effect of administrative information systems on projects administration in the Iraqi telecom sector.

Fourth: Study Hypothesis Diagram

The hypothetical diagram of the study clarifies the relationship and effect between the main variables of the study and the sub-variable that represented by the independent variable (administrative information systems) which includes four dimensions (physical parts, software, human resources, database), and the dependent variable (projects administration) which includes five dimensions (cost, time, quality, beneficiary satisfaction, sustainability), according to the hypotheses that will be formulated in order to test them and analyze their results, and Figure (1) clarifies this:



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

Figure (1) The hypothetical diagram of the study

Fifth: Study Hypotheses

The First Main Hypothesis: There is a significant correlation with statistical significance for administrative information systems in projects administration. From this hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses are derived:

1. "Physical parts have a statistically significant correlation with projects administration."
2. Software has a statistically significant correlation with projects administration.
3. Human resources have a statistically significant correlation with projects administration.
4. Database has a statistically significant correlation with projects administration.

The Second Main Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect of administrative information systems in projects administration. From this hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses are derived:

1. "Physical parts have a significant effect in projects administration."
2. Software has a significant effect in projects administration.
3. Human resources have a significant effect in projects administration.
4. Database has a significant effect in projects administration.

Sixth: Study Limitations

1. Scientific Limits: The effect of administrative information systems on Projects administration.
2. Human Limits: A sample of directors of divisions, units and heads of departments working at various administrative levels.
3. Spatial Limits: The Iraqi telecom sector \ Asiacell centers in Baghdad and Tikrit.
4. Temporal Limits: The study period extended from 1/3/2023 to 4/20/2023.

Seventh: Study Sample and Society

The telecom sector / Asiacell Center in Baghdad and Tikrit governorates were selected as a society to conduct the study. A sample of the company's employees was selected from managers, heads of divisions and units. As the study sample amounted to (80) individuals working in different administrative levels, they were randomly selected and all were retrieved.

Eighth: The Followed Approach

The descriptive approach was adopted that identifies and describes the studied phenomenon quantitatively and qualitatively by

collecting and classifying information, then analyzing it and revealing the relationship between its different dimensions in order to adequately explain it, and to reach general conclusions that contribute to understand the present and diagnose the reality and its causes.

Ninth: Data Collection Tools and Methods

Data collection with regard to the theoretical framework on a group of scientific sources that obtained by the researcher related to the research variables was adopted. As for the applied field, the questionnaire was adopted upon as one of the descriptive measurement tools.

Second Topic

Theoretical Framework

First: Administrative Information Systems

Concept: Administrative information systems arose as a result of the administration's needs for correct information at the right time, and that bears meaning and significance to help in the process of planning, analyzing, and controlling the work and activity of the institution or company that helps it to continue its activity and business in the future, (Bushra, 2017: 39). Researchers and writers have differed in defining the administrative information systems concept, despite the use of this term in the sixties, but there is no agreement regarding its definition and the available definitions that often reflect the interests of writers and their scientific backgrounds and the angle that each of them looks at. In general, the definitions of the administrative information system come to match the method of analyzing the data by the computer, so most of the sources that talk about the administrative information system deal with topics such as: system analysis, file design, and other technical matters related to the computer (Ghumaid, 2017: 13). Administrative information systems are a formal method used to provide accurate information to the administration and managers in order to facilitate the decision-making process to enable managers and employees to do their jobs effectively. The importance of the administrative information systems presence lies in providing the necessary data and processing it to produce important information to the administration at the appropriate time, accuracy and quantity, and in line with the needs of decision-makers in institutions and companies, (Jabr, 2022: 3). Several concepts of the administrative information system have been mentioned from the point of view of many researchers and writers, as shown in the table below:

Table (1) Administrative Information Systems Concepts, According to the Opinions of Some Researchers

Definition	Researcher, year and page	S
A system that provides information on the various activities and events of production, marketing, financial, research and development operations, in addition to provide them with information about the external environment that is necessary for the development of various strategies.	(Certo,2000:13)	1
It is the formal and informal systems that give the administration previous, current and predictive information in oral, written or visual form of the internal operations of the company and the elements of the environment that surrounding it, in order to support the administrators and the elements of the main environment by providing accurate and clear information in the exact time manner to help them complete the work and make decisions.	(Mcleod,2001:12)	2
A computer-based system that makes information available to users with similar needs, usually a formal organizational entity of a company or its sub-unit.	(Al Murad، 2012 : 5)	3

A group of interrelated physical, human and software elements that work collectively to collect, process, save, retrieve and distribute information in order to support decision-making.	Laudon,2012:23))	4
It is a comprehensive system of user devices that gives them the necessary data to support the basic functions of the organization such as: administrative operations and decision-making, and these systems usually use computer programs, manual procedures, models and programs for analysis.	Panagiotis,2013:10))	5
A type of information system designed to provide the employees of the company with the necessary information for planning, organizing, leading and controlling the activity of a company, or to assist them in making decisions.	(Roghayeh,2015: 13)	6
A system that provides information about the past and present regarding the company's activities in order to assist the administration in decision-making process.	(Matar، 2022 : 5)	7

Source: Prepared by the researcher according to the information that contained in it.

Second: The importance of Administrative information Systems

Administrative information systems provide appropriate information, whether internally or externally to the administration and at all levels, in order to be able to make the right and effective decisions and to provide planning, control and directing within the company. Administrative information systems also provide a set of functional information systems and work to provide specific data in order to support and manage companies and projects. Information systems began before the introduction of computers for a long period of time, and initially consisted of managing accounts and other areas of administration. The use of computers has expanded the ease of using information, obtaining it, and dealing with data in large quantities, and this data is available for use by the company as a whole, (Al-Samarraie and Al-Zoubi, 2015: 78). Information is the backbone and engine of systems and companies of all kinds, so the administrative information system derives its importance from information that represents a vital resource. Organizations or companies pursue through them to survive, achieve goals, and exceed. In this way, communication between its parts is achieved by means of it, and communication between them on the one hand, and between workers and beneficiaries on the other hand. Therefore, the importance of administrative information systems can be highlighted through the following:

1. The appearance of the digital organization, where work is done through networks.
2. The appearance of the phenomenon of the global economy and the transformation in the economics of industry as the informational knowledge base.
3. The significant development in administration and the increase in study and development expenses and the objectives of similar development in the used means.
4. Providing the necessary data and processing it in the exact time and accuracy, in line with the needs of decision makers.
5. Using internal communications through which time and effort can be reduced for managers in business, study and information analysis.
6. The increasing size and complexity of companies and organizations (Al Murad, 2012: 10).
7. Confronting with environmental changes works on analyzing the environment, and this makes it easier to determine the necessary measures to confront them and increase their ability

to sense the changes, respond and take advantage of new opportunities.

8. It is one of the organized tools and techniques to provide value-added information to the company in order to achieve competitive advantage.
9. Maintaining an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date database that can be used in preparing the required reports and saving records.
10. Providing information about future events and phenomena, and this matter enables the administration to prepare for and plan to confront them.
11. Assisting the administration by providing the bases of comparison and differentiation between alternative solutions and procedures for choosing its systems.
12. Enabling managers to know the extent of progress available towards achieving the goals and available resources, as well as assisting them in leading the company efficiently and successfully.
13. Helping beneficiaries to make decisions through continuous information that serves the beneficiaries about recent developments regarding the company's activities and then increasing the beneficiary's satisfaction (Tawfeeq, 2019: 10).
14. Providing information to the various departments with the aim of issuing reports, whether aggregate or detailed, on the company's various activities.
15. Preparing appropriate information in a short and exact time to create the appropriate conditions for decision-making.
16. Presenting results and activities in the company to correct any different deviations, (Al-Najjar, 2010: 55).

Third: Administrative information Systems Components

1. Physical Parts: They are represented in devices and equipment that are used in the information system, including the input and output units and the central processing unit. As the process of selecting the physical parts to form an integrated computer device is based on scientific bases by comparing the features of the available physical parts to obtain a computer with high efficiency (Al-Rashdi and Abdel-Hadi, 2019: 9). It also includes various types of devices and physical components used in the processes through which data and information pass, such as computers, media, magnetic or optical discs, and computer accessories. The information system needs advanced devices so that the administration can achieve the goals in the largest possible way (Hanna et al., 2016: 7).
2. Software: The software prepares detailed instructions that control the processes of requesting administrative information and it has two types: system software that operates the computer and makes it capable of carrying out the operations that required of it, including arranging and retrieving data from memory, and the second type is application software that operates the company's data, payroll programs and recording requests and others, (Al-Obaidi, 2016: 26). It includes all the programming languages that make the computer work and carry out the tasks required of it through a set of commands and instructions and provide information to the beneficiaries (Atawnah, 2012: 37).
3. Working Individuals: They are the component human resource that controls and operates the first components and consists of system analysts, programmers, operators and administrators, (Muhammad, 2013: 16). Human resources are a necessary requirement for operations and procedures in all administrative information systems, and among these individuals is what we call the end user, as well as technical specialists and those responsible for operating and maintaining the system (Abdul Razzaq, 2001: 15). Also, the skills and abilities of the working individuals in any company

lie in each of the company's departments in increasing the efficiency of these departments. A company that has individuals with skill and experience is able to mix information systems with the company's operations in order to obtain the information it requires in the completion of its work, and to anticipate the future needs of the company's business as soon as possible, as it must prepare training and development programs for the personnel working in it. Therefore, computer-based training programs are the best, most effective and effective training programs (Barton, 2014: 17).

4. Database: It is a file or a group of files that are logically connected and organized in a way that makes them available to the different system applications, as it includes defining each element of the data and recording it once in all files and organizing it for efficient access to information. They are often kept in computer, magnetic, electronic or laser containers, and databases must be dealt with through database administration systems that maintain data integrity and security. It provides a flexible exchange process, maintains the independence of the data, reduces the redundancy process, and allows the possibility of sharing and using the data by more than one beneficiary, provided that it is through the responsible individuals only (Al-Bakri, 2004: 55). In this process, data is obtained from its various sources, taking into account the provision of comprehensiveness, accuracy, reliability, flexibility, cost and value in that data, and the company is provided with data on future and environmental directions (Abd and Handhal, 2009: 6). Contemporary companies also collect and equate large amounts of data, analyze and encode them in order to provide the necessary information to support the process of making rational decisions when carrying out various business in the company, as the available information is saved in a space called the database in order to benefit from it later by restoring it when needed (Abbas, 2018: 9).

Fourth: Projects Administration Concept

The subject of projects administration has expanded in the past years, and has reached new horizons of development. It appeared as a distinct field of administration applications in order to face the difficulties and challenges of the contemporary economic environment, the process of globalization, the rapid technical progress, and the quality concerns of stakeholders. Projects administration is a distinguished administration framework that assists in dealing with projects, and with the increase in the need and pressure resulting from these projects, the International Standards Organization (ISO) required to publish the projects administration standards, "ISO21500" in order to make these processes and concepts more accessible and understandable, which enables companies to cooperate more efficiently. This specification is one of the contemporary specifications in the science of administration that summarizes sound applications in projects administration and can be adopted in strategic projects, properly planned and linked later to the quality administration system (Kareem Dawood, 2022: 8). It represents the structure that applied by projects managers in project administration processes to ensure that working individuals work with the aim of project success and use appropriate equipment to work on the project in order to complete the desired goals. Projects administration is often described as the science or art of organizing separate components to transform vision and goals into reality (Al-Azzawi and Al-Jubouri, 2022: 7). The opinions of some researchers and writers in defining the concept of projects administration can be summarized in the following table:

Table (2) Definitions of projects administration according to the opinions of some researchers

S.	Researcher, Year and Page	Concept

It is the application of principles and standards to the project's activities, and the development of a detailed plan for the project's progress to ensure its success.	(Meredith,2011 : 7)	1
It is the art of balancing goals with constraints of time, budget, and quality.	(Al-Khuzaiee، 2017 : 41)	2
A set of operations that include planning, organizing, directing and controlling the various resources of the company or institution, in order to achieve specific goals and objectives.	(Kerzner,2017 : 13)	3
It is the process of controlling the achievement of project objectives using existing organizational structures and resources.	(Bergmann,2018:8)	4
It is the actual application and following the actual methods and procedures for application by assigning the knowledge, skills and tools in a specific project, to achieve the goal or the main objective of the project and implement the plan before starting it.	(Al-Dulaimi، 2019 : 8)	5
A system that cares about managing all forms of waste in the production process, by practicing the policy of permanent development within companies, and it has a major role in improving operations within the work system, eliminating waste, improving customer experience, and developing the working human resources within large and medium enterprises and developing their abilities. Then, accomplish the goals of the organization in the best possible way and at the lowest possible cost.	(Al-Gharaawi and Abd Ali، 2022 : 8)	6

Source: Prepared by the researcher according to the sources contained in it.

Fifth: The Importance of Projects Administration

1. It helps the administration and workers in the project to make the right decisions that participate in its success and privilege.
2. A statement of how to control and approve each stage of the project.
3. Facilitating the process of determining the delivery time for each stage of the project.
4. Reducing the level of conflicts within the company or institution.
5. It helps to know the technical work required to be performed at all stages of the project.
6. Raising the level of quality of the company's operations and services.
7. Raising the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the company.
8. Projects administration helps to accomplish more work in less time and with less human element (Al-Jubouri, 2019: 15).
9. Providing better quality by working with high quality standards in providing products and services.
10. Making product features more relevant to requirements, specifically with project requirements, and at the appropriate time.
11. Quick respond to change by updating product or service backlogs.
12. Increasing cooperation between the project parties through the daily meeting of the development team, the product owner and the team, as well as for team members to discuss the product directly with stakeholders.
13. Making the project more accurate and appropriate by setting standards for

timetables, budgets and project requirements based on the abilities of the development and performance team from specialized organizations and teams.

14. Increasing control over the project by allowing all members to exercise control and create better products.
15. Improving the ability to predict the project because modern projects administration allows the team to know the cost and performance of all elements and parts of the project very quickly by using information through daily meetings, charts and tasks, (Al-Gharaawi and Abd Ali, 2022: 7).
16. Supporting managers with an effective set of methods by identifying the problems they face during the completion of projects.
17. Determining job responsibilities to ensure that all necessary activities are accounted for (Kareem Dawood, 2022: 9).

Sixth: Project Administration Success Factors

1. **Cost:** The cost of the project is defined as the process through which comprehensive estimates are made to assign the project with the help of the proposed or preliminary study of the project, (Hassan and Yaqoub, 2018: 8). The cost planning process begins with the proposed study for establishing the project, and this is what is known as the preliminary study in the feasibility study of the project. The project administration team makes full estimates of the project costs, and the costs may be completely detailed, starting from the initial work of the project to its end (Anbar, 2016: 33). All projects have a limited budget and project managers are willing to spend a specific amount of money to deliver a new product or service, and reducing the cost of the project is matched by either reducing the scope or increasing the time, and the project cost administration processes include the following:
    a. Cost Estimation: It is the process of determining how to estimate project costs, setting a budget, managing, monitoring and controlling them.
    b. Determining Budget: It is the process of collecting the reported costs of individual activities or working groups to create an approved costing plan.
    c. Cost Control: It is the process of monitoring the status of the project to update the budget and manage changes in the cost basis (Jawad and Kadhim, 2020: 9).
2. **Time:** It is defined as the length of the life of the project, which is estimated by the amount of (hours, days, weeks, months, years) that needed to complete the project. Each project activity is estimated at a specific time for the purpose of completing and the scheduling all project activities that is estimated by the project manager and team to successfully complete the project. The project manager monitors the schedule to ensure that each activity is completed within the specified time period and sometimes before the specified date (Al-Azzawi and Al-Jubouri, 2022: 9). Time administration is seen as the least flexible element and must be dealt with effectively in order to be able to deal with the rest of the other departments. It is allocating time for each department by setting objectives and priorities, identifying lost times, and using administrative methods and company activities that adapt with current and future conditions that work on talent and ability in rationalizing time in its implementation, (Abu Al-Naga, 2009: 76). The most important processes related to project time administration are as follows:
    a. The processes of planning and managing the project schedule are represented in defining the

development of policies, procedures, measures and documentation requirements in order to plan, develop and control the actual time for the implementation of each stage of the project.

b. The process of identifying activities is represented in identifying all activities related to the implementation and completion of the project.
c. The process of linking activities is represented in clarifying the nature of relationships and communication between all project activities.
d. The process of estimating the sources and resources of activities is represented in estimating the quality and quantity of materials, equipment, machines, tools, and human staff for each project activity (Al-Abd and Hassan, 2018: 12).

3. **Quality:** Quality is defined as the degree that the product or service satisfies and meets the needs of the consumer, or it is the provision of defect-free services that conform to international specifications, standards and measures (Al-Bahadili, 2020: 59). It is also defined as the extent to which project specifications meet specified requirements. In order for the company to obtain the required quality in the project, it must determine the most appropriate quality standards along with how to apply them, as well as determine the standard specifications that must be followed in the implementation of the project. As there are a number of international standards and specifications for the quality of projects, but it is not necessary that they are suitable with all projects (Al-Azzawi and Al-Jubouri, 2022: 7). The importance of project quality administration is embodied in its focus on meeting all the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project, and its focus on implementing high quality in all stages of the project through periodic and continuous examination of the total operations of the project stages, as well as its recent efforts to improve and develop the standards of the enemies periodically and continuously. As project quality administration represents a comprehensive approach to change and develop the company and its employees in terms of efficiency and productivity, to ensure the achievement of the organization's desired goals to reach sustainable success (Al-Jubouri, 2019: 33). It also includes all operations to ensure that the project will meet the needs of stakeholders. In this field, quality is defined by providing outputs for the project according to the desire of clients and customers, because quality is ultimately determined by them, and it represents the fulfillment of the terms of the contract that signed by the project manager at the beginning in terms of completion and delivery on time, the level of benefit from the project and its suitability for the circumstances. Project quality administration processes include the following:

a. Quality Administration Planning: The process of determining the appropriate quality requirements for the project and determining how to implement them.
b. Quality Administration: The process of regularly applying planned quality requirements and ensuring that appropriate standards are used for all processes necessary to achieve the requirements.
c. Quality Control: The process of monitoring the results of implementing quality activities to evaluate performance and recommend the necessary changes (Jawad and Kadhim, 2020: 10).

4. **Beneficiary Satisfaction:** It is defined as the main element for documenting the continuous correlative relationship between the company and the beneficiaries, which is the individual's sense of satisfaction and reassurance that accompanies the achievement of goals, because the project that is being completed corresponds to their needs and desires (Al-Barzanchi and Al-Jubouri, 2007: 9). It also indicates the extent to which the necessary information is available to the customer in quantity, quality and appropriate time, in addition to the fact that the information is representative of the real reality so as to reduce the ambiguity that the decision-maker goes through, in addition to the customer knowledge of the way to benefit from this information with appropriate freedom (Tawfiq, 2019: 10). It is noted in the recent period, a wide and noticeable appearance of the term beneficiary satisfaction, especially in light of the crowding and increasing the number of business companies that operating in the same sector, especially with the expansion of international and global markets and with the increasing the volume and rate of production outputs. This is what every company needs to maintain its customers because they are the most important part and the ultimate goal that these companies make an effort to retain. Therefore, many companies, including business and banking companies, seek to raise the level of services they provide to reach the level of excellence, which is an example sought by both service providers and beneficiaries alike. As these companies use many innovations in order to improve their level of performance, and help them provide services that fully satisfy the desires of customers and meet their declared and unannounced requests, needs, and expectations (Al-Sheikh, 2018: 8).
5. **Sustainability:** It is defined as "providing future generations with a volume of opportunities equal to or more than what the current generations have been provided with", and this definition makes sustainability a process related to the right to obtain sustainable opportunities in addition to being related to resource administration, which gives it a clear human dimension (Youssif, 2020: 5). Sustainability is related to the sustainable project and sustainable products. A sustainable project can be defined as a project that is able to achieve high levels of performance by creating value for its investors, customers, suppliers, employees and the organizations on which its business depends. It focuses on environmental and social systems to obtain resources (Al-Jawzi, 2012: 3). The concept of sustainability has gained great importance in recent years, both on the theoretical and practical fields, and organizational sustainability in projects is one of the important topics in the field of business that has attracted great attention by scholars. Achieving profitability, increasing market share, achieving leadership in business, and distinguishing are no longer major issues in an unstable environment, rather, companies are looking beyond that. It focuses on creating a state of sustainability and continuity and maintaining the present business by being able to meet the current needs for sustainable growth, as well as exceeding its competitors (Abd Ali and Adil, 2020: 8).

Third Topic
Practical Part
First: Tool Stability

To ensure the stability of the tool, the Cronbach alpha equation was applied to all paragraphs, dimensions, and field of the study and the tool as a whole, as shown in the following table:

Table (3) Stability Coefficients for the Study Tool According to Cronbach's Alpha Method

Stability Value	Paragraphs	Field	Axis
0.861	4	Physical Parts	Administrative Information Systems
0.873	4	Software	
0.841	4	Individuals	
0.879	4	Database	
0.881	5	Cost	Projects Administration
0.896	5	Time	
0.743	5	Quality	
0.881	5	Beneficiary Satisfaction	
0.871	5	Sustainability	
0.858	41	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient for the Questionnaire as a Whole	

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs.

Table (3) shows that all values of stability coefficients using Cronbach's alpha method were acceptable for application, as they ranged between (0.743-896). Most studies have indicated the acceptance of stability coefficients as acceptable values for application purposes when their ratio is (0.60).

Second: Describing and Analyzing the Field Study Variables

1. Class results for the independent research variables / administrative information systems: In order to identify the level of administrative information systems, the arithmetic mean, standard deviations and relative importance of the sample's responses were extracted from the dimensions of the field of administrative information systems as a whole. The following are the presented results:

Table (4) Estimates of Sample's Individuals for the Dimensions of Administrative information Systems

Level	Relative Importance	Standard Deviation	Arithmetic Mean	Dimension
High	70%	0.67	3.50	Physical Parts
High	63.4%	0.77	3.17	Software
High	64%	0.56	3.20	Individuals
High	63.2%	0.51	3.16	Database
High	65.2%	0.63	3.26	Field of Administrative information Systems as a Whole

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs.

Table (4) documents that there is a high level of administrative information systems, as the arithmetic mean of the responses of the study sample's individuals on the administrative information systems variable was recorded in total (3.26) with a high level. As it became clear from the table above that the weighted arithmetic mean of the estimates of the study sample individuals on the dimensions of the administrative information systems variable ranged between (3.16-3.50) with a high evaluation level for all dimensions. It came in the first place after the physical parts with an arithmetic mean (3.50), a standard deviation (0.67) and a relative importance of (70%). This indicates that Asiacell owns the physical parts that related to the calculator, which are advanced and modern, and it came in second place after individuals, with an arithmetic mean of (3.20), a standard deviation of (0.56), and a relative importance of (64%). This means that the working individuals in the studied company have technical and administrative skills and experience that are compatible with the nature of the tasks assigned to them. As for the third place, it came after the software, with an arithmetic mean of (3.17), a standard deviation of (0.77), and a relative importance of (63.4%). This indicates that the studied company

possesses the software that enables it to complete its work with high accuracy. Finally, it came in fourth place, after the database, with an arithmetic mean of (3.16), a standard deviation of (0.51), and a relative importance of (63.2%). This indicates that the studied company uses the saved data in the database in the project administration process, as well as updating the information continuously.

2. To identify the level of project administration, the arithmetic mean, standard deviations and relative importance of the sample's individuals responses about the dimensions of the field of project administration as a whole were extracted. The following are the presented results:

Table (5) Estimates of the Sample's Individuals for the Dimensions of Project Administration

Level	Relative Importance	Standard Deviation	Arithmetic Mean	Dimension
High	76.4%	0.348	3.82	Cost
Very High	81%	0.765	4.03	Time
Very High	82%	0.436	4.10	Quality
Very High	84%	0.432	4.20	Beneficiary Satisfaction
High	80.2%	0.674	4.01	Sustainability
Very High	81%	0.531	4.03	Field of Administrative information Systems as a Whole

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs.

Table (5) documents that there is a very high level of project administration success components, as the arithmetic mean of the responses of the study sample's individuals on the field of project administration as a whole was (4.03), with a very high degree. As it turned out from the table above, the arithmetic mean of the estimates of the study sample on the dimensions of the field of project administration ranged between (3.82-4.20) with a very high evaluation degree for all dimensions. It came in the first place after the beneficiary's satisfaction with an arithmetic mean of (4.20), a standard deviation of (0.432), and a relative importance of (84%). This indicates that the studied company is interested in designing projects in a manner that is suitable with the needs and desires of customers, and came in second place after (quality) with an arithmetic mean of (4.10), a standard deviation of (0.432) and a relative importance of (82%). This confirms that the researched company adopts laboratory certificates in the materials that used to ensure the application of international quality requirements, while the third place came after time with an arithmetic mean of (4.03), a standard deviation of (0.765) and a relative importance of (81%). This indicates that the company's administration is interested in completing projects in the exact time. It came in the fourth place after sustainability with an arithmetic mean of (4.01), a standard deviation of (0.674) and a relative importance of (80.2%). This refers that the implemented projects contribute to build the abilities of other companies at the local level. Finally, the cost dimension came with an arithmetic mean of (3.82), a standard deviation of (0.348) and a relative importance of (76.4%). This points out that the company's administration provides services at reasonable prices and costs, and does not face problems that result in an increase in project costs.

Third: Testing Hypothesis

1. Presenting and Analyzing the Correlation Relationships between Administrative information Systems and Projects Administration: The data of Table (6) indicate that there is a significant correlation between administrative information systems and projects administration, "as the value of the correlation coefficient (*0.730) was recorded at a significant level (0.05)". With this value, the first main hypothesis

will be accepted, which states: "There is a significant correlation with statistical significance for administrative information systems in project administration".

Table (6) Results of the Correlation Relationship between Administrative information Systems and Projects Administration at the Total Level

Researcher Explanation	sig	Correlation Coefficient	Study Variables
Hypothesis approval	0.000	*0.730	Administrative information Systems (Independent Variable)
			Projects Administration (Dependent Variable)

Source: prepared by the researcher in light of the results of Spss.

The results of the correlation relationships between the components of administrative information systems and projects administration can be identified in terms of their dimensions, and in light of the hypotheses branching from the first main hypothesis through table (7) as follows:

Table (7) the results of the correlation relationships between the components of administrative information systems and projects administration in terms of their dimensions at the sub-level

Database	Individuals	Software	Physical Parts	Variables	
*0.595	*0.692	*0.616	*0.641	Correlation Coefficient	Projects Administration
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Sig.	
Hypothesis approval	Hypothesis approval	Hypothesis approval	Hypothesis approval	Researcher Explanation	

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs.

The results that presented in table (7) indicate that there is a correlation relationship between the physical parts and projects administration in terms of their dimensions, "where the value of the correlation coefficient (*0.641) was recorded at a significant level (0.05)." With this result, the first sub-hypothesis, which is derived from the first main hypothesis, is approved, which states that "the physical parts have a statistically significant correlation relationship with project administration". The results also indicate that there is a correlation relationship between software and project administration in terms of its dimensions, "where the value of the correlation coefficient (*0.616) was recorded at a significant level (0.05)". With this result, the second sub-hypothesis, which is derived from the first main hypothesis, is approved, which states that "software has a statistically significant correlation relationship with project administration". Also, the results contained in table (7) indicate that there is a correlation relationship between individuals and project administration in terms of its dimensions, "where the value of the correlation coefficient (*0.692) was recorded at a significant level (0.05)". With this result, the third sub-hypothesis, which is derived from the first main hypothesis, is approved, which states that "human resources have a statistically significant correlation relationship with project administration". The results also indicate that there is a correlation relationship between the database and project administration in terms of its dimensions, as the value of the correlation coefficient (*0.595) was recorded at a significant level (0.05). With this result, the fourth sub-hypothesis, which is derived from the first main hypothesis, is approved, which states that "the database has a statistically significant correlation relationship with project administration".

2. Viewing and analyzing the effect of administrative information systems on project administration: The results of the simple linear regression analysis shown in

table (8) indicate that there is a significant effect of administrative information systems in project administration. The calculated (F) result was (88.14), which is greater than its classified value of (3.9201) at the level of (0.05), while the value of the determination coefficient was (0.53). This means that administrative information systems explained and contributed (53%) of the differences in project administration. With this result, the second main hypothesis will be approved, which states that "there is a significant and statistically significant effect of administrative information systems in project administration".

Table (8) Results of the effect of administrative information systems on project administration at the total level

Project Administration				Dependent Variable Independent Variable
Researcher Explanation	Sig	Calculated (F) Value	Determination Coefficient	
Hypothesis approval	0.000	88.14	0.53%	Administrative Information Systems

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs

The results of the effect of the components of administrative information systems on project administration can be identified in terms of their dimensions, and in light of the hypotheses branching from the second main hypothesis through table (9) as follows:

It can be seen from table (8) that there is a significant effect of the physical parts in project administration in terms of their dimensions, "as the calculated (F) result formed (54.20), which is greater than its classified value of (3.9201) at the level of (0.05), while the value of the determination coefficient (0.41%)". This means that the physical parts explained and contributed (41%) of the differences in project administration, and with this result, the first sub-hypothesis branching from the second main hypothesis, which states that "the physical parts have a significant effect in project administration will be approved. As shown in table (8), there is a significant effect of the software in project administration in terms of its dimensions, as the calculated (F) result reached (47.80), which is greater than its classified value of (3.9201) at the level of (0.05), while the value of the determination coefficient was (0.38%). This means that the software explained and contributed (38%) of the differences in project administration, and with this result, the second sub-hypothesis branching from the second main hypothesis, which states that "software has a significant effect on project administration will be approved. Table (8) also documents the presence of a significant effect of individuals in project administration in terms of its dimensions, "as the calculated (F) result was recorded (72.00), which is greater than its classified value of (3.9201) at the level of (0.05), while the value of the determination coefficient was (0.48%)". This means that individuals explained and contributed (48%) of the differences in project administration, and with this result, the third sub-hypothesis branching from the second main hypothesis, which states that "human resources have a significant effect in project administration will be approved. Likewise, it is calculated from table (8) that there is a significant effect of the database on project administration in terms of its dimensions, and the calculated (F) result was recorded (42.00), which is greater than its tabular value of (3.9201) at the level of (0.05), while the value of the determination coefficient (0.35%)". This means that the database explained and contributed (35%) of the differences that occurred in project administration, and with this result, the fourth sub-hypothesis branching from the second main hypothesis, which states that "the database has a significant effect in project administration will be approved".

Table (8) Results of the effect of administrative information systems on project administration at the total level

Project Administration in Terms of Its Dimensions				Dependent Variable / Independent Variable	
Researcher Explanation	Sig	Value of (F)	Determination Coefficient		
Hypothesis Approval	0.000	54.20	0.41%	Physical Parts	Component of Administrative Information Systems
Hypothesis Approval	0.000	47.80	0.38%	Software	
Hypothesis Approval	0.000	72.00	0.48%	Individuals	
Hypothesis Approval	0.000	42.00	0.35%	Database	

Source: SPSS V.25 program outputs.

Fourth Topic
Recommendations and Conclusions
First: Conclusions

1. The availability of a administrative information system in the studied company is an indispensable necessity as it is the means through which the workflow and completion of its activities can be observed, in addition of monitoring the internal and external environment through the information formed from the administrative information systems.
2. The serious pursuit of companies towards applying sustainability and investing them in building a market reputation is an important requirement and necessity that imposed by the state of strong competition in the local and global markets, and this can be achieved by employing administrative information systems in project administration.
3. Administrative information systems, with their applications, provide a set of accurate information on project administration standards for each career and the performance of individuals or team work teams in the company, and with its analytical abilities through which a group of information about workers and project administration can be summarized.
4. The need to accurately define the needs of customers when implementing administrative information systems operations, since the main objective of completing projects is to develop administrative information that provides information that satisfies the needs of customers
5. It became evident through the results of the study that there is an interest in using administrative information systems by the studied company, in addition to provide information to the working individuals in the company in order to complete their work.
6. The success of project administration helps achieve continuous improvement through increased use of methodologies, techniques and tools in the implementation process, as the use of project administration can end up with a positive effect on project performance.
7. The study concluded that there is a statistically significant correlation relationship in the total components of administrative information systems combined in project administration, and this is due to the ability of the studied company in general to provide administration with appropriate information at the right time.
8. The data of the analysis of the influencing relationships between the study variables and its dimensions showed that administrative information systems have a significant effect on project administration in terms of its dimensions, and the independent variable varied in its effect on the dependent variable.
9. The statistical description data showed that the study variables and its dimensions in the studied company give a high interest in administrative information systems, which in turn have great abilities that help the studied company in improving project administration and the decision-making process.

Second: Recommendations

1. The need to enhance the interest of the administration of the studied company in information systems units and specialized individuals in order to develop the system, and then achieve the basic objectives in providing information to beneficiaries and decision makers.
2. Enhancing awareness of the importance of administrative information systems within the company and at all administrative levels in the success of the company in general, and the success of project administration in particular, and then raising the efficiency of project administration.
3. Confirming the role of senior administration in the studied company by providing support to working human resources, and in a way that maximizes project administration.
4. Taking into account the priorities of the effect of the components of administrative information systems in the researched company, as the priorities of the components of the systems must be arranged in a way that leads to achieve the objectives of the company.
5. The need to increase the interest of the studied company in statistical data and maps in order to maintain the success of managing its projects.
6. Giving increased attention to process the information in order to maintain the resources used in the completion of projects.
7. Making sure to increase the interest of senior administration in the studied company in administrative information systems by introducing employees to training courses in order to improve a better reality for the company's projects.
8. Enhancing awareness and interest in project administration success standards in order to ensure success in completing projects in the company.
9. Continuous follow-up to provide devices and equipment for administrative information systems and to expand the applied programs and constantly update them to ensure effective use of their application.
10. The researcher ensures the need to take advantage of the contents of sustainability, as it is the main supplier for companies with the reasons for continuing and staying in the work in the telecom sector.

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Appendix 1/ Study Questionnaire

First: the independent variable: components of administrative information systems.						
Physical parts .a						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**paragraphs**	**S.**
					The company has modern and advanced computer hardware and equipment.	1
					The devices and equipment are suitable with the company's business and activities.	2
					The company's devices and equipment are characterized by flexibility and speed in entering and processing data.	3
					Storage units have the ability to save large amounts of information about the company's business.	4
Software .b						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The software available in the company allows the participation of more than one employee with the available information.	5
					The company has software that helps it complete its work accurately.	6
					The software used by the company is characterized by speed and accuracy in processing, analyzing, tabulating and summarizing data and converting it into information.	7
					The software and applications used in the company are easy to use.	8
Individuals .c						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The individuals in the company have a high ability to deal with the	9

					available devices, equipment and software.	
					Individuals in the company acquire technical and administrative skills and expertise suitable with the tasks entrusted to them.	10
					Individuals are characterized by adapting to changes and developments according to the requirements of the work environment.	11
					The company has analysts who specialize in administrative information systems.	12
Database .d						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The database used in the company helps to find solutions to the problems facing the company.	13
					There is a tight database protection system in the company that prevents unauthorized individuals from entering the information system.	14
					Relying on the central database in the company when obtaining the required information.	15
					The information is constantly updated in the database.	16
Second: the dependent variable: project administration						
Cost .a						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**paragraphs**	**S.**
					The company's administration faces many security obstacles that result in an increase in project costs.	17
					The company's administration takes into account the change in the costs of various resources during the implementation of the project.	18
					The company's administration prepares periodic reports on the progress of the work and assigns the completed work.	19
					The company's administration is interested in studying the costs of each of the project's activities	20
					The company's administration is working on estimating the costs of	21

					new projects compared to the costs of similar projects previously completed.	
					Time .b	
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The company's administration is interested in completing the project on time.	22
					The company's administration takes environmental variables into account when setting the project schedule.	23
					The company's administration uses modern technical methods to reduce the project completion time.	24
					The company's administration is reviewing the project completion schedule according to environmental variables.	25
					The progress of the work is followed up with what is planned for each stage periodically.	26
					Quality .c	
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The company's administration is keen to apply quality standards at all stages of the project.	27
					The company's administration uses modern scientific methods for quality control.	28
					The company accredits laboratory certificates to ensure the application of quality requirements.	29
					The quality and results of the company's projects depend on the efficient performance of its employees.	30
					The company's administration emphasizes improving the quality of services provided in the long term.	31
					Beneficiary Satisfaction .d	
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**paragraphs**	**S.**
					The company's administration works to provide projects that meet the aspirations of the beneficiaries.	32

					The company's administration is concerned with ensuring the suitability of projects to the needs of the target group.	33
					The company's administration is interested in designing projects to suit the needs and desires of the end user.	34
					The project outputs achieve a great convergence with the expectations of the beneficiaries.	35
					There is an economic effect of the projects implemented by the company on the beneficiaries.	36
Sustainability .e						
Strongly agree	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**	**Paragraphs**	**S.**
					The projects implemented by the company's administration contribute to building the capabilities of other companies at the national level.	37
					The company's administration considers the sustainability of projects one of its success criteria.	38
					Activities and results that reflect the desired effect on achieving project objectives are identified and evaluated.	39
					The company is keen to link the objectives of projects with their strategic objectives.	40
					Project administration adopts the standard of sustainability to ensure its commitment and concern for the continuity of projects.	41